

## getting involved

The Army recognizes that working with regulatory agencies and stakeholders is essential to the success of the FUDS Program, and can only be achieved through better communication, coordination, and consultation on cleanup issues.

FUDS properties are located in nearly every state and a number of U.S. territories. We'd like to hear from you. If there is a FUDS property near you that has a Restoration Advisory Board, you may want to attend meetings or consider becoming a community member. These boards offer opportunities for affected community members with diverse interests and backgrounds to communicate their concerns on the cleanup direction and progress.

If you would like more information or have suggestions for improving the FUDS Program, contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Public Affairs Office at (202) 761-1806.

Or visit:

<http://hq.environmental.usace.army.mil/programs/fuds/fuds.html>  
where comments can be posted

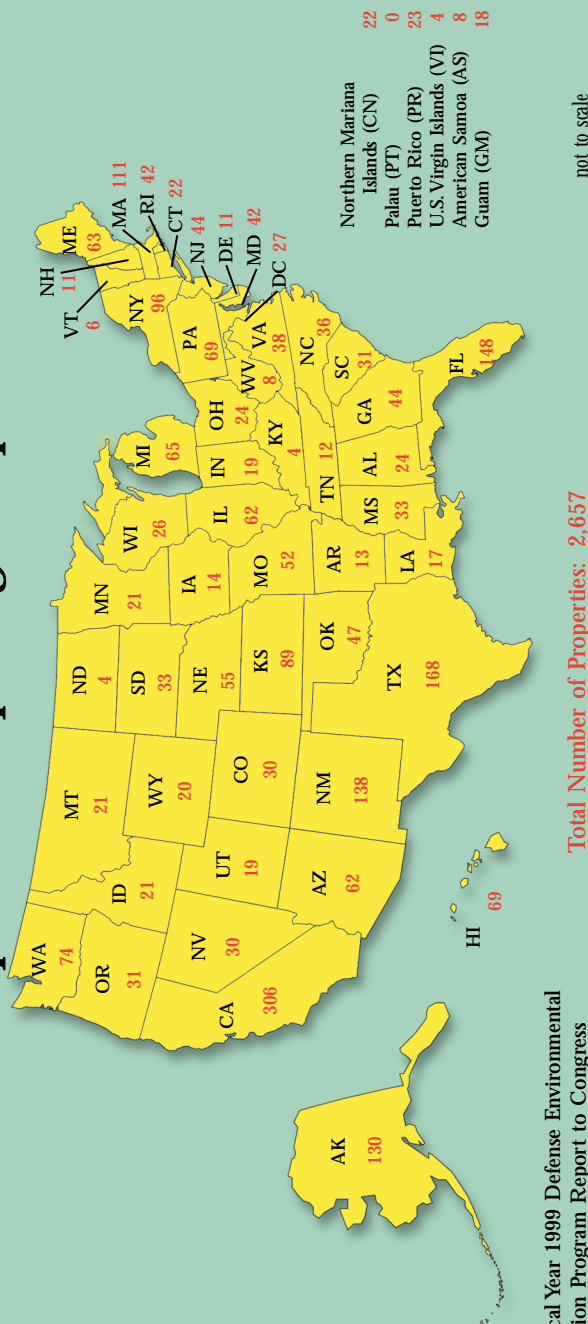
or

<http://www.denix.osd.mil/denix/Public/Library/library.html#cleanup>



**US Army Corps  
of Engineers®**

## FUDS Properties Requiring Response Action



## Environmental Restoration at Formerly Used Defense Sites



*A new direction for  
the Department of  
Defense and the Army  
to improve the  
management and  
execution of  
the FUDS Program.*



# introduction

During the past two centuries, activities in support of military readiness have resulted in the environmental contamination of properties in the United States and its territories. The Department of Defense (DoD) is committed to cleaning up these properties to protect human health, public safety, and the environment.

Established by Congress in 1984, the Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) Program cleans up properties that were formerly owned, leased, possessed, or used by the Army, Navy, Air Force, or other defense agencies. The Army is the Executive Agent for FUDS, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for carrying out the program.

The scope and magnitude of the FUDS Program are significant, with more than 2,500 properties requiring cleanup, and more than 1,300 projects in progress. Properties included in the program range from privately owned farms to national parks, and can be located in industrial areas, residential developments, and public areas. The type of cleanup required varies from property to property, and can include cleanup of hazardous, toxic, and radioactive waste sites; removal of ordnance and explosive wastes; and building demolition and debris removal.

## FUDS Program Cleanup Process



# The FUDS Program is changing . .

The Army is taking steps to improve the FUDS Program to more effectively address regulatory and stakeholder interests and concerns at these properties. These changes will make the program more responsive and result in faster environmental cleanups at more properties.

## *through improved communication. . .*

The Army is placing a greater emphasis on coordination and communication with property owners, federal and state regulatory agencies, tribal governments and surrounding communities in planning and carrying out property cleanups. The Army recognizes that an organized, consistent approach that keeps all interested parties informed and offers opportunities for feedback throughout all phases of the FUDS cleanup process is essential to effective cleanups. The Army is working hard to better share information with all regulators and stakeholders and to listen and act on concerns.

The Army plans to increase regulatory involvement in project planning and prioritization to ensure that these agencies are in agreement with cleanup timetables and methodology.

These changes will ensure all stakeholders have a greater opportunity to play a more active role in property cleanups.

## *through internal business practice initiatives. . .*

Another part of the improvement process involves changes to the organization and management structure, aimed at improving overall effectiveness and efficiency. These changes include expanding the Executive Agent oversight role of the Army secretariat, developing a comprehensive business plan identifying requirements and funding to complete the program, and reviewing and revising FUDS policy and guidance.

## *through efforts to secure additional funding..*

Historically the FUDS Program has faced a funding shortage, which is compounded by the program's complexity, size, and issues involving property ownership and oversight authority. The effect of the shortfalls has been delays in cleanup. The cost to complete the FUDS Program is estimated to be more than \$7 billion. However, the Army and DoD are working to increase funding in an effort to accelerate the cleanups.

# summary

Reflecting our moral obligation to the citizens of the United States, the Army is committed to addressing the legacy of contaminated properties that exist in a timely and responsive manner. The initiatives we are undertaking — improving communication and coordination, addressing stakeholder concerns, modifying internal business practices, and increasing funding — will help us achieve our goals. In doing so, the Army — and the Corps of Engineers — will continue to uphold the tradition of distinguished service to the nation it has maintained for more than 225 years.

